DATEN EVENTED TELECHARM - PHILADRAPHA WICKESDAY, PERMUSARY 6, 1867.

EUROPE.

Latest by the Cables and Steamers.

Napoleon's New Reform Scheme.

Resignation of His Ministers.

A Letter from Garibaldi.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BELGIUM.

A Royal Marriage to Take Place. BERLIN, February 5—Evening,—The Duke of Flanders, heir apparent to the Beigian throne, is soon to marry the Princess Hohenzollern.

ENGLAND.

The People Cry Out for Reform, London, February 5-Evening.—During the delivery of the Queen's speech in Parliament, the people cried out—"Reform! Reform!"

Ross Winaus Obtains a Large Contract. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, has received the contract from Russia to build railroad cars and locomotives far that Government.

GERMANY. A Princely Mail Postal Proprietor Bought Out.

Berlin, February 5.—The Prince of Tour and Taxls, a Bavarian, whose ancestors have en-joyed an uninterrupted monopoly of the postal service of Germany for the last two or three hundred years, has disposed of his rights to the Government of Prussia for the sum of 3,000,000

Almost every prince and princess in Bavaria is "proprietor" of some valuable privilege producing a revenue, even to the colonelcy of regiments in the service of Prussia and Russia, commissions being hereditary in the male line The Prince of Tour and Taxis possessed the most profitable of all, having enjoyed since the de-cease of his father the emoluments arising from a farming out of the postal service of Germany, a position which Count Bismark found entirely incompatible with his ideas of the reconstruction of the country, being particularly in con-flict with his project for he readjustment of the Zollverein or commercial affairs of the States. Hence the extinction of the monopoly of the

Prince by purchase.
The Prince of Tour and Taxis comes of a very ancient lineage, being the representative of the famous house of Tour and Taxis, the lords of which were at one time proprietors of the domain de Yorrians, situate in the old Duchy of Mantua. There are two branches now in existence, the elder being represented by the gentleman who has been compensated by Prussia. This is the Prince Maximilian Charles, who has his residence at Ratisbon. He was born on the 3d of November, 1802, and is titled Prince of Tour and Taxis, Prince de Buchan and Krotoszyn, Count of Friedberg, Prince of Scheer, Count of Val de Sassina, Marchthal,

and Meresheim. He is a hereditary Councillor of Austrian empire, a hereditary member of the Prussian Legis-lative Senate, and Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Prince succeeded to his estates on the 15th of July, 1827. He has been twice married, his wives having borne him fifteen children. The younger line is represented by Prince Hugh Maximilian, born the 3d of July, 1817, who is proprietor of valuable lands and manorial rights in Bohemia, and is a Chamberlain, Imperial Councillor, and Major of Ca-valry of the Austrian empire. This gentleman, who resides La Prague, married in the family of Count Belcredi, and has four children.

NAPOLEON'S REFORM BILL. The Emperor's Letter to the Minister of

The following letter was addressed, as noticed Emperor to the Minister of State:-

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, January 19.—
Monsieur le Ministre:—For some years past the
question has been asked whether our institutions have gained their limit of improvement, or whether new improvements are to be realized. Hence a lamentable uncertainty

which it is important to remove.

Up to the present you have had to strike courageously in order to repel inopportune demands, and to leave with me the initiative of useful reforms when the time should arrive, And now I believe that it is possible to give to the institutions of the Empire all the development of which they are capable, and to the public liberties a new extension, without comromising the power which the nation has in-

consists in correcting the imperfections which time has revealed, and in admitting that pro-gress which is compatible with our habits, for to govern is to profit by the experience which been acquired, and to foresee the wants of

The object of the decree of the 24th of November, 1860, was to associate the Senate and the Corps Legislatif more directly with the policy of the Government, but the debate on the ad-dress has not led to the results which were to be dress has not led to the results which were to be expected from it—it has sometimes needlessly excited public opinion, given rise to sterile discussions, and occasioned a loss of time most precious for the affairs of the country; and I believe that, without any diminution of the prerogatives of the deliberative powers, the address may be replaced by the previous dress may be replaced by the privilege, pru-dently regulated, of putting questions to the

Another modification has appeared to me necessary in the relations of the Government towards the great bodies of the State. I have sidered that by sending the Ministers to the Senate and the Corps Legislatif to take part in certain debates, by virtue of a special commis-sion. I should better utilize the strength of the Government without deviating from the terms of the Constitution, which admits no solidarity among the Ministers, and makes them de-pendent only upon the chief of the State. But the reforms which it is fitting to adopt

must not stop there. A law will be proposed for assigning the jurisdiction over offenses against the press law exclusively to the corre-tional tribunals, and thus suppress the discretionary power of the Government. It is equally necessary to regulate legislatively the right of assembly, while restraining it within the limits

which public safety demands.

I said last year that my Government wished to walk upon ground consolidated and capable of sustaining power and liberty. By the measures I have just pointed out my words become realized. I do not shake the ground which officers wears of calm and presperity become realized. I do not same the ground which fitsen years of calm and prosperity have consolidated, but I increase the strength by rendering my relations with the great public powers more intimate by securing to the citizens by law fresh guaranties, by completing the crowning of the edifice erected by the national will.

On this, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.

The following is the full text of

THE DECREE which accompanies the letter of the Emperor:

Rapoleon, by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all present and to come, greeting:—Wishing to give to the discussions of the great bodies of the State relative to the home and foreign policy of the Government more utility and precision, we have decreed and decree what follows:—

Article 1, The members of the Senate as

the Corps Legislatif may put questions to the

Government.

Article 2. Every demand for addressing questions to the Government must be written or signed by five members at least. This demand will briefly explain the ebject of the questions, and will be handed to the President, who will communicate it to the Minister of State, and refer it to the committees for examination.

Article 3. If two committees of the Senate or four committees of the Corps Legislatif deliver the opinion that the questions may be put, the Chamber will fix a day for their discussion.

Article 4. Upon the close of the debate the Chamber will either simply declare the order of the day or refer the questions to the Government.

ment.

Article 5. The simple order of the day will always have priority.

Article 6. The reference to the Government can only be made in the following terms:—"The Senate (or the Corps Legislatif) calls the attention of the Government to the object of the questions." In this case a summary of the debate will also be transmitted to the Minister of State.

State.

Article 7. Any of the Ministers may, if specially delegated by the Emperor, be charged, in concert with the Minister of State, and the piesident and members of the Council of State, to represent the Government in the Senate or Corps Legislatif during debates on general questions or bills.

Article 8. Articles 1 and 2 of our decree of the 24th of November, 1860, providing that the Senate and Corps Legislatif shall, every year, at the opening of the session, vote an address in reply to our speech, are hereby repealed.

Article 8. Our Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, January 19.

By the Emperor, NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor, Napoleon. E. Rouher, Minister of State. The Effect-Resignation of the Cabinet and Changes in the Ministry. On the 20th of January all the members of

the French Cabinet placed their resignations in the hands of the Emperor.

M. Rouher retains his functions as Minister of State, and is appointed Minister of Finance, in place of M. Fould, whose resignation has been

accepted.

Marshal Niel is appointed Minister of War.

Admiral Rigauld Genouilly is named Minister of Marina, and M. de Forcadela Roquette, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.

M. Behic, who held the latter post, has been made Senator and Grand Cross of the Legion of

The Emperor did not accept the resignation of either of the Ministers of State, Justice, the Imperial Household, Public Instruction, or Foreign Affairs, nor that of the Minister President of the Council of State, and these Ministers, therefore, retain their respective port-

Price of Admission to the Exhibition.

The official details of the price of admission to the forthcoming exhibition have been pub-lished. The 'Exposition Universelle' consists of the Palace itself, the garden, and the great annexe of the Islands of Billancourt and Seguin. Season tickets, ladies, \$12; gentlemen, \$20. For the opening day, \$4. From the 1st to the 8th of each month the daily admission will be \$1; on other days, up to 12 o'clock, 20c.; after 12, 40c. Weekly tickets may also be had for \$1'20. The exhibition will close on the 1st of

ITALY.

Garibaldi on American Affairs.

Garibaldi on American Affairs.

Garibaldi has written the following letter upon American affairs, in reply to an American who asked his opinion. The letter has already been afluded to in a cable despatch:

"CAPRERA, January 8.—Sir—I am happy to be able to respond to your wish to know my opinion upon the present controversy between the President of the United States and the majority in Congress. I shall certainly give it with the consciousness that the question at issue concerns not only America, but humanity at large. Yes, for my friends of the American Union who for us friends of the American Union who trembled, for a moment, for its integrity during the gigantic struggle which you have so happily brought to an end, the importance of the vote of the colored race is lessened in presence of the danger of fresh dissension. Members of the danger of fresh dissension. Members of the human fraternity, we make no distinction of race. We have, therefore, applianted the election made by the generous population of Massachusetts in the persons of two colored deputies as their representatives, and we shall appland any such demonstration in a country where liberty and progress are not empty words. liberty and progress are not empty words

"What we, however, chiefly desire is that the harmony, more or less complete, which now reigns among the members of the American family may not be disturbed, and that every sort of individual prejudice may be sacrificed at any cost, in order to maintain intact the in tegrity of the great republic, the strongest pal-ladium of liberty in the world. May your Pre-sident, therefore, come to an understanding with Congress, and may dissension no longer with Congress, and may dissension no longer exist between the States constituting your ad-mirable political system. Such is the wish formed by your sincere friends, among whom I am proud to include myself. "Yours, faithfully," G. GARIBALDI."

American Protestant Church at Rome. A correspondent writing from Rome on the 12th ult. says:—"The American arms were yesterday housted on the facade of Mr. Macpherson's bouse, and the United States Legation archives transferred to the large room in it used by the American Episcopalian congregation, so that Dr. Lyman is no longer in danger of being ousted, as Mesers. Lewis and Williams have

"As American visitors to the Eternal City are every year on the increase, however, it is apprehended that their present chapet accommoda-tion will soon be insufficient, and negotiations are being entered into by their church committee to obtain for the ensuing year the build-ing outside the Porta del Popolo, which was used as a chapel by the British Protestant congregation before removing to their present more commodious establishment, a few paces nearer

THE CRETANS. Letter of a Cretan Chief to the American Consul.

The Journal des Debats of January 22 con-tains a series of letters addressed by Zymbraoakis, one of the chiefs of the Cretan insurrec tion, to the Consuls of England, Russia, France. Italy, Austria, and the United States, the hast of which reads as follows:-

of which reads as follows:—
"The Cretan people fully recognize the vivid sympathies which the great American nation has shown them. They hope that, thanks to your interession, Mr. Consul, American vessels will come to take on board the poor Cretan families, now remaining in the mountains, on their passage to Greece. These families have neither bread nor habitatioas. If prompt help is not offered them they will perush. May the United States of America receive them under their liberating flag. Humanity demands it. Receive, etc.,
"January 3, 1867."

ZYMBRAKAKIS.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

Liverpol. February 5—Evening.—The Cotton market closed irregular and inactive; the sales to-day hardy reached 6000 bales. Midding uplands unchanged, closing at 14½d., and midding Oriesan 14½d.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market for yarns and goods in that city being heavy, and prices lower.

The market for breadstuffs here is generally less firm, and prices tend downwards. Wheat declined 2d. B cental for Milwaukee red and Western; but the market closes firmer. Flour has declined is. B barrel for Western State brands. Corn has declined to 406.66. 6d. B quarter for mixed Western. The Lard market is judet at 52s. B cental for American. Cheese dull, and middling to fine American unchanged. Beet has advanced haif a crown. Petroleum is dull at 1s. 554d.@ls.65d. F gallon for refined. Rosin quiet at 2s. 6d.@los. w cental for common Wilmington, N. C.

LONDON, February 5—Evening.—Consols for money, 90.11-16. Eric Railroad shares, 35½. Hilinois Central, 8i; U.S. 5-20s. 727-16.

London, February 5—Evening.—United States Fivetwenty bouds are quoted to day at Frankfort at 76½.

Venice.—The first Italian sermon preached in Venice was delivered on Christmas day in the Church of the Holy Apostles,

THE GREAT GERMAN FOOT RACE.

Thirty-two Miles Walked in Seven Hours and Fifteen Minutes - The Strongest Contest in Tennesses-Dr. Handrich Winner by Five Minutes. From the Nashville Press, January 28.

The great contest of speed and bottom be-tween Jacob Handrich, of the Climax Saloon, tween Jacob Handrich, of the Climax Saloon, and David Kuhn, of Steifel's Brewery, to Murfreesboro, for \$1000 a side, came off Saturday. The parties made a "square start" from the Climax Saloon, on Cherry street, precisely at 3 o'clock in the alternoon, and the winner arrived at the St. Charles, in Murfreesboro, at fifteen minutes after 10 in the evening.

THE CONTESTANTS. The winner is a square-built, muscular man, about thirty-five years of age, and weighing two hundred and ten pounds.

His competitor is a man about the same age rather tall and slim, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds. The betting was about even, those who would have "gone their pile" on the supposed advantage of condition of Kuhn, were shy of the known nerve and endurance of the "Poctor."

THE START.

Both parties came up to the scratch promptly, and at the signal being given, they started off at a brisk walk, taking the Murfreesboro pike when out of the city, the "Doctor" taking the lead when they were last seen. The conditions of the race were that neither should taste food nor drink from starting to stopping, and both might take any route he chose, by the pike or across fields, to the point agreed upon at Murfreesboro being reached, to determine the conject.

THE PIRST PIPTERN MILES.

The first fifteen miles to Lavergne were made in three hours, Handrich being ahead, but his competitor being fully in sight.

THE BACE IN THE DARK. Shortly after passing Lavergne it commenced getting dark, and from thence to the point of destination the "coursers" sped away over rocks and stones, holding a good pace, as the time

The heavy brown nag still held his lead, however, and when he crossed Stone river bridge was about a mile and a half ahead, going at a steady gait, and sure of being the winner. THE ROME SPRETCH.

The sorrel was not to give up, however, without a gallant contest, and commenced a brilliant dash for the home stand. Having carefully husbanded his strength, he now commenced a brisk run, and would have undoubtedly been uccessful in his tactios if the other "rider" not anticipated this attempted coup d'état, and also "used the rowels." With a sharp lookout for his pursuer, the "Doctor" strode into the expectant town of Murfreesboro just five minutes in advance of his adversary, with the vigorous movement of an Atlantic steamship, while his more fragile antagonist was some half a mile astern, flying before the wind, with all sails filled, like an ocean yacht.

"TREATMENT" OF THE WINNER. Going at once to the St. Charles, the Doctor was immediately surrounded by the curious throngs of the excited people of Murireesboro, who could scarcely realize he was a staunch, good-looking man, not much the worse for wear, and not an elephant or a wild horse from the Texan plains. All speculations were soon put at rest, however, for he quickly called for "lager beer," and by the time the other had come up, had disposed of eight glasses of the Teutonic beverage. The parties remained in Murfreesboro until

yesterday, having a good time, when they returned to this city by rail.

Thus ended one of the most singular contests

which we have ever heard of, everything being done in a satisfactory manner, and in the cooldistance travelled is thirty two miles, and it will be seen that they made nearly four and a half miles an hour, neither party having been in any previous training.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Harriet Lane Ready for Sea-Reduction in Treasury Bonds-Imperialists Claim Successes in Yucatan-France Seeking Emigrants for Martinique, Etc. Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4. - A Havana correscondent, writing on the 1st instant, says that the Harriet Lane is nearly ready for sea. Grocers' Bank is to be resumed under the firm name of Barber & Co. The old concern is in liquidation. General Vielar, Governor of the Eastern Department, died on the 30th ultimo. The Treasury announces that the Banco Espanol will reduce its Treasury bonds issued on the 1st of February, 1865,

The smallpox has abated in Matanzas. The Spanish steamer from Sisal on the 22d itimo, brings an account of a battle between Colonel Moreno's forces and those of Martinez Some of the latter are said to have deserted Martinez. The Imperialists claim that have routed the liberal Garcia oy land and

water.
At Martinique, in the French colonies of the West Indies, the question of promoting agricultural interests is greatly agitated, and every means resorted to to meet demands for laborers, and with fair prospects of success. Large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive at Mar-

The telegraph line between St. Pierre and Fort de France is completed.

A Terrible Hand-to-Hand Fight.

Fort Reno Correspondence of Louisville Journal, Herewith I give you additional and accurate information of the terrible calamity that befel the 18th United States Infantry on the 21st day of December, 1866, at or near Fort Phil. Kearney, in Dakotah Territory. On that ill-fated day the Indians made an attack on the wood train of the atoresaid post. Colonel H. B. Carrington, the commandant, sent out reinforcements to assist the guard of the wood train. The Indians numbered fifty, the reinforcing party numbering eighty-one men, including officers and citizens. As soon as the Indians perceived that we were in close quarters, they egan to retreat. Our men followed them.

The Indians entered a ravine, our men still following. The Indians had two thousand warriors concealed in the ravine. The troops were permitted to enter the narrow defile until they were carefully and hopelessly surrounded. Then commenced one of the most terrible handto-hand fights ever recorded in the history of Indian warfare. Our eighty-one whites repulsed two thousand Indians in three successive charges; but the fourth charge was too much for them. Owing to the overwhelming numbers and disadvantageous ground, our men could sustain themselves no longer. They were killed and scalped to a man. Not one was left to tell the tale of blood.

The post was too weak to send assistance to those poor fellows. They were horribly muti-lated. There was but one eye-witness to this fight, Dr. Hines, he being at a distance from those men engaged. He states that our men fought desperately. The Indians kept a hunbusy carrying off their dead and It is a supposition that the loss of the Indians amounted to four hundred killed and wounded. This fact, however, is not easily ascertained, as they carry off their dead and wounded on purpose to keep them from being seen or the number known.

Arrival of a Consul. New York, February 6.—The ship Cursetjee, from Calcutta, has arrived here. She brings Mr. Girard, the United States Consul at St.

EXECUTION

Previous Criminal History

Haddopp Hung at Norristown.

The Culprit's Last Hours.

A Curious Letter to the Sheriff.

The Procession to the Scaffold.

The Final Scene.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Norristown, Pa., February 6 .- As might be expected, the all-absorbing topic of the day has been the execution of Joseph, alias Jacob Frederick Haddopp, for the murder of Julius Wochele in November, 1865. The circumstances attending this crime, at the time it was committed, caused an intense excitement throughout the county, which had by no means abated at the time the trial took place.

The First Execution for Murder.

Apart from its being a case of purely circumstantial evidence, and the fact that the prisoner, from first to last, protested his entire innocence in the matter, it is the first case in the history of Montgomery county in which a jury has convicted a person of murder in the first degree, although a man is now serving out a term of twelve years in the County Jail, having been convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of his wife, in a hand-to-hand fight with her.

The Other Man Hung at Norristown. Since the Revolutionary war there have been a score of trials for murder, but this is the first case in which capital punishment has been the penalty meted out on conviction. Indeed, the penalty meted out on conviction. Indeed, the only execution that ever took place in the county was that of an old offender by the name of John Brown, who was hanged on the 12th of April, 1788, by Francis Swalne, then Sheriff, for the crime of burglary, which was a capital offense under the old colonial law. This execution took place ou Airy street, just in the rear of the spot where the Court House now stands. Many of the citizens took offense at the pub-Many of the citizens took offense at the publicity of the proceedings, but the Sherni' defended his course by alieging that all the pro-perty owners in the neighborhood refused to allow him to perform his duty on their mises, and he was thus forced to resort to the

Personnel of Haddopp.

The convicted murderer, Haddopp, is a man of slight frame, about five teet seven inches in height, and weighing about one hundred and twenty pounds. His features are rather thin and sharp, his forehead high, and his hair, which he wears combed back, quite dark in color. His beard consists at present of a plain goatee, the rest of his face being smoothly horn. Not the least noticeable feature of the prisoner is his greyish-blue eye, which is remarkably clear and bright, imparting to him a tascinating and at the same time a dangerous look. Although of an apparently peaceable disposition, he has just that bearing which is fitted for deeds of dark intrigue, and this faculty must have been brought into lively exercise when he allured his victim from this city to the

leserted tarm on which he met his fate. Haddopp is a native of Baden, and has re-ceived a very thorough education. He is a fluent master of German, French, and Italian, and is said to be well versed in the Latin tongue as well. His knowledge of English, however, is so imperfect that no profitable communica-tion can be had with him except through the agency of an interpreter. At the time of the murder he had been in this country but a few years, and most of these had been passed in the rmy, which he entered soon after his arrival. joining the ranks of a New Jersey regiment as a ubstitute.

Interview With His Wife.

Several months after the murder, and before his arrest, he married, his wife knowing nothing or his guilt. She visited him on Monday, but their meeting was rather cold and formal. The prisoner then protested to her his entire innocence, as he did to his counsel as late as yesterday afternoon.

Haddopp's Story.

The story that he tells is to the effect that he had often spoken to Wochele of his sister who resides at St. Charles, Missouri, and in whom Wochele seems to have taken a great in terest. Haddopp claims to have told him that Sr. Charles was a very thriving town, but he himself had no desire to leave his present work and go there. Wochele, he claims, was much disheartened, and anxious to better his condi-tion; and having borrowed sixty dollars of dollars of Haddopp, whom he was then unable to repay, he gave him the address of his guardian and step-mother, authorizing him to write in his name for the money, from which he was to get a return of the loan. He pretends to believe that Wochele set out for the West, and that he has seen or heard nothing of him since. Haddopp's Spiritual Advisers.

dopp has exhibited a variable mood. Being a Catholic by profession, Father O'Hara, of Norristown, tendered him his services, but their mability to understand the language spoken by each other, rendered it necessary for them to call in Father Kuntzer, of Manayunk. Last week FatherGrundtner, of Philadelphia, was also sent for, and since his attendance a marked change has come over the prisoner. Before this, he would at times give way to extreme passion, cursing every one who participated in

During his imprisonment since the trial, Had-

has exhibited a variable mood.

his trial, except his own counsel. He has been particularly severe against Charles Hunsicker, E-q., the District Attorney, and at his request the latter declines to attend the execution. Durthe latter declines to attend the execution. During the past few days he appears to be somewhat more reconciled to his fate. A few evenings since, a party of ladies and gentlemen visited the jail, and sang several pieces of sacred music. Haddopp was so pleased with this that he requested them to come again, and last evening the singing party spent some time in the corridor near his cell.

the corridor near his cell.

Haddopp's Last Writings. The prisoner has written several letters, which are to be given to certain parties and German newspapers. A letter, addressed to his brother, was so passionate and vindictive that it was not

forwarded by the authorities. Some of

documents which he has written are not to be opened until after the execution, and it may be that a confession is among the number. On Monday he wrote a letter to be given to the Sheriff, of which the following is a transla-

Note to the Doctors.

"Messrs. Doctors:—I request not to be taken up and dissected, but to be buried as becomes an innocent man. You may bunt for me, but if you find me I pity you, for you must outain your knowledge from an innocent body. It is also the sacred duty of the jury which convicted me to death to see me buried innocently.

"JACOB F. HADDOPP."

On the back of this letter was written the follewing:

"All those who participate in my execution I wish to keep me in remembrance. Then I will remember you all with grateful respect. Brothers, I wish you well forever."

The Scaffold.

Yesterday the scaffold for the execution was erected in the prison yard. It is the same on which Probst met his doom. From I o'clock to 3 the public were admitted to inspect it, and during the three hours that it was exposed to view the yard was crowded with curious people. Last evening the Sheriff, Mr. E. N. Beysher, was in consultation with the prison inspectors, to complete the arrangements for the final tragedy. The worthy officials were sorely puzzled, inasmuch as they and their predecessors for many years have been spared such painful duties. But Sheriff Beysher nobly determined to pull the drop himself, and not foist this disagreeable task on some one else. At least a thousand persons have applied for tickets to witness the execution, but the number was wisely limited to one hundred. wisely limited to one hundred.

Haddopp's Last Night on Earth. The prisoner was engaged last night till 12 o'clock in reading his Bible and prayer book, and was awakened at four o'clock this morning, trom which time till seven he again de voted himself to religious duties and spiritual advisers and counsel, who were then admitted,

the time passing in prayer and conversation.

The prisoner appeared quite cheerful for the time, even executing the manual of arms, to show his acquaintance with military matters. On taking leave of his counsel, he presented each with a little memento.

As the time for execution approached he be

came more nervous, being too excited to write

his autograph. Proceeding to the Scaffold. The party selected to witness the execution, and to accompany the convict as an escort rom his cell to the scaffold, was made up in the fol-

lowing order:

Prison Warden, John H. Hart.
The Prisoner's Spiritual Advisers.
The Prisoner's Spiritual Advisers.
The Prisoner's Counsel, E. A. Banks, Edward Hawey, and T. B. Metzger, Esqs.
Prison Physician, Jacob O. Kulpe.
The Sheriff's Solicitor, Jacob B. Huusicker, Esq.
The Sheriff's Solicitor, Jacob B. Huusicker, Esq.
The Sheriff's Jury. consisting of—H. Longaker, M. C. Boyle, J. Nice, F. Kile, W. Segar, S. D. Rudy, J. Hurst, J. Gable, J. Hines, J. D. Hunsicker, P. Fox, and J. Wanisitier.
Prison Isspectors, Joseph Beerer, Philip S. Gerhart,
Perry M. Huster, and William M. Earnest.
Deputy Sheriff, J. M. Hussicker.
Members of the Press, and others specially invited.

At the Gallows.

At a quarter past 11, Mr. Jacob R. Hunsicker, the Sheriff's Solicitor, addressed the persons assembled about the gallows, which was erected in the north west corner of the prison yard, re-citing the warrant of Governor Curtin for the execution of the prisoner, and exhorting all to demean themselves in a manner that would not add to the embarrassment and excitement of the unhappy man who was soon to meet his

At half-past 11 the procession was formed in the order given above, in the corridor of the prison; previous to leaving which, a prayer in was repeated by the prisoner after the

clergyman. The prisoner mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and then the zellgious rites were resumed, first in Latin and then in German. During the last prayer the prisoner repeated! the crucifix held in the priest's hand. Absolution was then pronounced by Father Kuntzer, when he and Father O'Hara took leave of the prisoner, who was affectionately

kissed by the former.

Haddopp's Dying Speech. Sheriff Beysher then adjusted the noose, and the prisoner addressed the people assembled to witness the execution, in a firm and perfectly distinct tone, his composure under the cir cumstances being wonderful. He protested his entire innoceace, but forgave all who were in strumental in his death, expressing the hope that he would meet them all in another and bet ter world.

The Death.

The white cap was then adjusted by the Sheriff, and at nineteen minutes of 12 o'clock, the drop was pulled. For a few minutes the body was motionless,

but the neck was evidently not broken, and soon the limbs began to twitch, the body swav-ing backward and forward. This lasted about ten minutes, and then the corpse moved only m gentle motions as it swayed by the wind. After being permitted to swing for the custo mary period, it was cut down at a quarter past 12, and after examination by the physicians in attendance and the proper officials, it was placed in a plain coffin, which was at hand.

The Burial. The body is to be buried under the super-vision of the Sheriff, according to the prisoner's urgent request. About one hundred persons witnessed the execution, and all were deeply affected by the solemnity of the scene.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Governor Swann's Correspondence with the President—His State Appointments, Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, February 6. - Governor Swann denies having had any correspondence with President Johnson regarding the dismissal of the Baltimore Police Commissioners and the last State election troubles, excepting some telegrams, the contents of which he fails to He sent in his State appointments yesterday, as follows:—
Inspector-General of Flour, James Fuller: Assistants, M. Keefer, R. E. Duval, David Roop, Robert

Selman.
Inspectors of Tobacco, J. T. Perkins, Prince Georges;
A. G. Woodward, Anne Arandei; J. Alexander, Prince
Charles; William Welsh, Baltimore city; Thomas J.
Graham, Calvert.
Inspector-General of Grain, Benjamin F. May,
Cecil: Assistants, John Denovan, Tabot; Thomas
Rowles, Howard; H. C. Covington, Queen Anne's:
John M. Lighter, Washington; Guagers of Cigars,
John M. Lineaweather, Baltimore city; William F.
Nicolal, do.; William H. Smith, do.; John E. Martin,
Talbot;

Nicolai, do.: William H. Smita. do.: John E. Martin. Talbot.
Inspector of Guano, Judson Gilman, Baltimore city: Inspector of Fish, James E. Hardesty, Prince George's: Warden of the Penifentiary, John W. Horo: Inspector of Live Stock, Charles Whittemore; Weighers of Hay, Nicholas Sheppard, W. H., Pearce, and Patrick Kayanaugh, Baltimore county: Notaries, Thomas McPhall, J. F. Brown, J. T. Atkinson, and George E. Samston: Directors of the Maryland Penttentiary, John Hurst, John Davries, IJoshua Vansant, John T. Ford, George R. Berry, John Coates.
Wood Corders—Basil D. Selles, Baltimore county: George Holingshead, Baltimore city: George Howes, William Raine, M. P. Mules, and Samoel Holingshead, Baltimore city: George H. Davis, Somerset county: Jethro Woodford, Dorchester county: William Richardson.
These are all Swann's special political friends.

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There is a vast number of disappointments.

John E. Beale, a prominent Baltimoreau, formerly Assessor of Internal Revenue, died suddenly yesterday.

The trial of H. Rives Pollard, for assault on and attempt to kill Frederick Hipkins, is fixed for the 19th inst., before Judge Bond's Court.

The ice is nearly all out of our harbor.

Shipment of Specie. New York, Pebruary 6.—The steamship Cuba, for Liverpool to-day, takes \$10,000 in specie. There is no other shipment.

ANOTHER BOND ROBBERY.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Upited States Bonds Stolen from the Office of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome — Escape of the Thief.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday, while a number of persons were in Mr. Leonard W. Jerome's office, No. 48 Exchange place, a roll of Five-twenty bonds, amounting to \$100,000, which had just been received from the office of Brown Brothers & Co., was taken from a desk where it

had been placed by the clerk.

The robbery was discovered within five minutes after its occurrence, but not in time to arrest the thief, for whom diligent search was at once instituted. The only clue to the rogue at once instituted. The only cue to the rogue is furnished by a gentleman who was waiting to speak with Mr. Jerome, who saw a man pass from the stove, where he had apparently been warming his hands, to wards the desks, going behind that upon which the bonds lay, and at once come back and saunter out of the office. As soon as the theft was discovered, informatically informatical that the state of the office is the state of the office. tion was conveyed to the Superintendent of Police, who put detectives on the case, and they have gone to work upon the faint clue they possess as to the man's identity. The numbers of all the stolen bonds will be published to-day. Mr. Jerome offers a reward of \$25,000 for the recovery of the securities.—N. Y. Herald.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, February 6, 1867.

The Stock Market was dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and rather lower. In Government bonds there was very little doing, old 5-20s sold at 108; a slight advance. 108 was bid for 6s of 1881; 105 for 7'30s; and 100; for 10 40s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100, and old do. at 951, a decline

of 4.
Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 524@524, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 1314, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 294, a decline of \$\frac{1}{4}\$; 33\$ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61\$ for Norristown; 561 for Pennsylvania Railroad; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Lehigh Valley; 31 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47

for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20, a slight advance; and Spruce and Pine at 31, no change. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 712 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 111 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 136 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 41 for Consolidation; 58 for Commonwealth; 62 for Union; 104 for Seventh National; 152\frac{1}{2} for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Tradesmen's; and 66 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Naviga-Canal shares were dull. Schuyikili Navigation common sold at 23, an advance of ½: 32½ was bid for preferred do; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal: and 54½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 136½; 1 P. M., 137½, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The British Government recently published statistics giving the annexed list of the principal national debts, with the date to which each is made up, and the amount per head of population of each nation's indebtedness:—

Per Head. Total Debt, £808 289,198 538,873,656 530,088,955 Year. United Kingdom France 247,034,474 176,925,039 163,927,471 84,002,433 Austria Spain..... Holland... UPKEY. Jenmark . 2,933,406

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. so S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

\$300 do......Old... 95% \$500 Sch N L 76....... 74 \$500 Bel & Del 2 m bs.. 86 do.tri.s5wn 525

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s. 1881, or exchange to day at 12 o'clock;—U. S. 68, 1881, coupon, 108@108\(\frac{1}{2}\); U. S. 5-20\(\text{8}\), coupon, 1882, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\)@108\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1864, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\)@106\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 106\(\frac{1}{2}\)@107: July, 1865, 104\(\frac{1}{2}\)@105; 10-40\(\text{8}\), coupon, 100\(\frac{1}{2}\)@100\(\frac{1}{2}\); U. S. 7-30\(\text{8}\), 1st series, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\)@105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 2d series, 105\(\pi(105\)\)\(\frac{1}{2}\); 3d series, 105\(\pi(105\)\)\(\frac{1}{2}\); Compounds, December, 1864, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)@14\(\frac{1}{2}\).

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 136½ @137; Silver ½s and ½s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10½; do., October, 1865, 10¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 6.-There is very little Cloverseed offering, and good and prime lots are in fair demand at full prices, but interior grades are neglected. Sales at \$7.75@9:25 @ 64 lbs. for fair and choice; Timothy is selling in a small way at \$3.75@4; Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.95@3.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at \$35 % ton.

There is no shipping demand for Flour, no speculative inquiry, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$8@8.75 % bbl. for superfine, \$9@10.50 for extras, \$11@12.50 for Northwestern extra family, \$11.75@ 13:50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, and \$14-50@16-50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Hye Flour sells in a small way at \$700

7-25 m bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The movements in the Wheat Market con-The movements in the wheat Market continue of a limited character, there being no demand except for prime lots, of which description the market is nearly bare. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.75@3.10, Southern red at \$3.10@3.20, and white at \$3.20@3.40. Corn is quiet. Sales of 4000 bush. new yellow at \$5c. for Pennsylvania, and \$1.15 for old. Oats are dull and lower. Sales at 50@57c. Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are

Abandoned Mines—During the past year Cornwall, England, suffered severely by the suspension and entire abandonment of a large number of mines. In the extreme Western dis-trict alone the following were among the mis-fortunes which occurred: Wheal Hearle, stopped after an outlay of £8000; St. Just United, worked under the Limited Liability set, was suspended after an outlay of about £25,006; Wheal Reath, on which above £30,000 was expended, was entirely abandoned, as was also Treloweth, after an outlay of nearly £40,00%.